

# Substance Abuse

Staff Development and Training

# Performance Objectives

- \* Define drug/alcohol abuse/misuse
- \* Define drug/alcohol dependence
- \* Identify 3 ways drugs get into a correctional facility
- \* Identify 18 signs of drug use
- \* Identify 2 different treatment options available to offenders in the Indiana Department of Correction
- \* Identify characteristics associated with at least 4 different types of substance abusing offenders

# Addictive Disorders

- \* User typically begins out of curiosity
- \* Usage increases from infrequent recreational use to use on a regular basis
- \* Eventually drug-dependency/addiction gains control and the individual is unable to function without the drug

# Drug and Alcohol Abuse and Misuse (substance abuse disorder)

The intentional overuse, in cases of anxiety, despair, self-medication, and celebration may become a chronic coping strategy.

# Drug/Alcohol Dependency

This condition, now synonymous with addiction, is a **powerlessness** and loss of control over the use of the drug, and apparent inability to modify drug use despite adverse consequences.

# Types of Substance Abuse Users



- \* Early Stage Substance Users  
(experimental, recreational users)
- \* Addicts  
(daily activities revolve around use)
- \* Dually Diagnosed Substance Users  
(mental health diagnosis and substance abuse)
- \* Criminogenic Substance Abusers  
(lifestyle of crime and substance abuse)



# Physical Signs of Drug Use

- \* Change in eating habits
- \* Slowed or staggering walk
- \* Change in sleep patterns
- \* Red, watery eyes, pupils larger or smaller than normal
- \* Cold sweaty palms, shaking hands
- \* Puffy face, blushing or paleness



# Physical Signs of Drug Use



- \* Smell of substance on breath or clothes
- \* Extreme hyperactivity, or excessive talkativeness
- \* Runny nose, hacking cough
- \* Needle marks on lower arm, legs, or bottoms of the feet
- \* Nausea, vomiting, or excessive sweating
- \* Tremors or shakes of head, hands, or feet



# Behavior Signs of Drug Use

- \* Change in attitude
- \* Moodiness, irritability, or nervousness
- \* Paranoia
- \* Excessive need for privacy
- \* Secretive or suspicious behavior
- \* Change in grooming habits



# Female Substance Abusers



- \* Male and female users react differently to drug use
- \* Women get sicker faster and die sooner
- \* Approximately 80% of female substance users have faced some abuse or trauma in childhood
- \* Women are often introduced to substance use through relationships with men

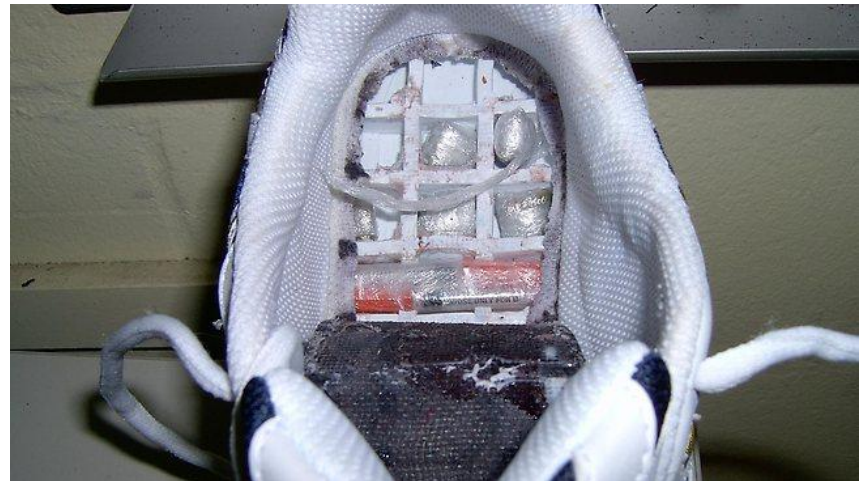
# Ways drugs are Introduced into the Facility

- \* Visitors bring them in
- \* Staff bring them in
- \* Offenders make the substances in the facility



# Confiscated Drugs

Staff bring in drugs in socks, shoes, and even sandwich bread.



# Types of Abused Substance

# Tobacco



- An agricultural plant
- Usually smoked or chewed
- Causes cancer of the lungs, larynx, mouth, and esophagus
- Nicotine, an active ingredient, is a stimulant

**Cigarette smoking is perhaps the most devastating and preventable cause of disease and premature death.**

# Cannabis or Marijuana



- Leafy plant that grows wild in tropic and temperate areas
- Most commonly used forms - leaves and flowery tops
- Can be smoked and eaten

## Street names include:

Pot	Dope
Grass	Weed
Hash	Mary Jane
Doobie	Ganja



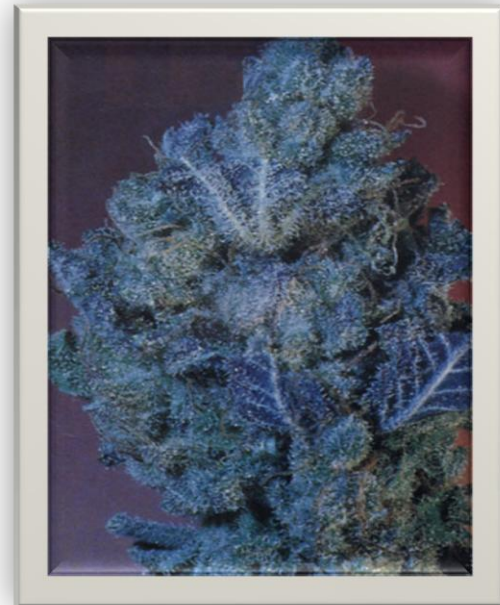


Marijuana blocks the messages going to your brain and alters your perceptions, emotions, vision, hearing, and coordination.

Dry Cannabis Bud



Cannabis Plant







# Narcotics

Methadone

Barbiturates

Morphine

Heroin

Codeine

Opium

Oxycodone

# Stimulants

Drugs used to increase alertness, relieve fatigue, feel stronger, and more decisive.

## **Examples of Stimulants include:**

- Amphetamine
- Methamphetamine
- Butyl Nitrite
- Cocaine
- Crack

# Examples of Stimulants

**Methamphetamine** – AKA Meth,  
Crystal, Crank, Speed, Ice



**Cocaine** – AKA  
Coke, Dust, Snow,  
Flake, Blow

**Crack Cocaine**



# Depressants

## Examples Include:

- \* Benzodiazepine
- \* Diazepam
- \* Secobarbital
- \* Alcohol



Some can be used medicinally to relieve anxiety, irritability, and tension. Larger amounts cause slurred speech, impaired judgment, and loss of motor coordination. Very large doses may cause respiratory depression, coma, and death.

# Alcohol



- \* Most widely used drug in the world
- \* Depressant - decreases response of the central nervous system
- \* Can cause liver damage and psychotic behavior
- \* Most frequently abused substance among young adults

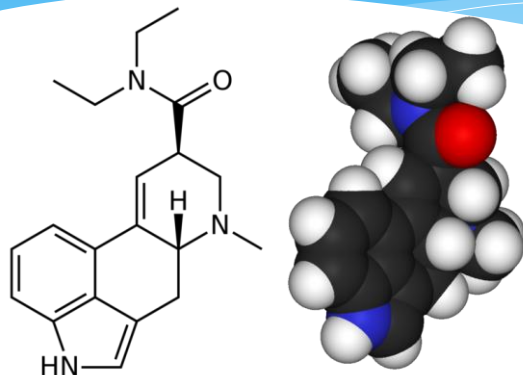
# Hallucinogens

Hallucinogenic drugs are substances that distort the perception of objective reality.

## Symptoms of Overdose:

- Longer, more intense “trip” episodes
- Psychosis
- Coma
- Death

# Examples of Hallucinogens



**LSD**



**MUSHROOMS**

**PEYOTE**



**MESCALINE POWDER**





# Inhalants

Substances that are sniffed or huffed to give the user an immediate head rush or high. Many are common household items.



## Street Names

- \* Laughing Gas
  - \* Skippy
- \* Hippy Crack
  - \* Whippets



Nitrous Oxide Hardware



# Only Once Can Kill

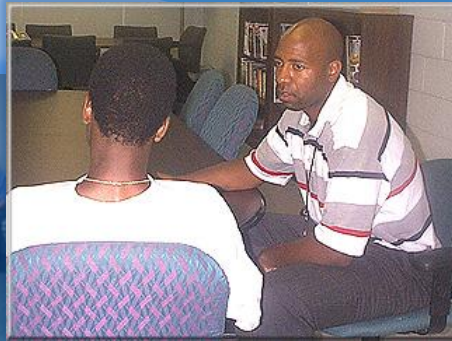
- \* Using inhalants, even one time, can kill a person.
  - \* According to medical experts, death can occur in at least 5 ways.
1. Asphyxia – gases limit oxygen
  2. Suffocation – when inhaled using a bag
  3. Choking on vomit
  4. Careless behaviors in dangerous settings
  5. Sudden sniffing death – from cardiac arrest

# Who Benefits from Correctional-Based Programs

- The Correctional Environment
- The Correctional Staff
- The Offenders
- The Community



# IDOC Treatment Options for Offenders



- Therapeutic Community
- Three Phase Outpatient Program

# Managing Offenders with Substance Abuse Disorders

## If offenders appear to be intoxicated:

- \* Seek medical attention immediately.
- \* Don't let the offender just “sleep it off.”
- \* Refer the offender for substance abuse counseling.
- \* Do not allow the offender to glorify drug use.



# Managing Offenders with Substance Abuse Disorders



- \* Emphasize their success in remaining clean and sober.
- \* Help offenders develop new interests and activities.
- \* Do not give up on the offender.

# Examples of Substance Use on Performance

- \* Performance deteriorates
- \* Poor attendance and absenteeism
- \* Attitude and physical appearance change
- \* Health and safety hazards increase





Congratulations!!

You have completed the module on,  
“Substance Abuse.”

If you have any questions, please contact  
your Community Involvement Coordinator.

Thanks!

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